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Summer 1968

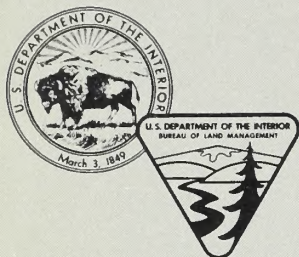
OUR PUBLIC LANDS

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River of Many Returns

Page 6



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Stewart L. Udall, Secretary

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Boyd L. Rasmussen, Director

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior works to assure that nonrenewable resources are conserved for the future, and that renewable resources make their full contribution to the progress, prosperity, and security of the United States—now and in the future.

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Ed Parker, Editor

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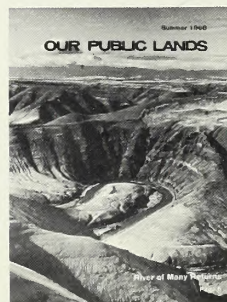
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The Cover

The "beavertail" on the Deschutes River in Oregon. BLM campground described in "River of Many Returns" this issue, is on the flat along the right edge of the tail.

Photo by Frank D. Hamerski

HIGHLIGHTS

OCS Lease Sales Set All-Time Records

Three times in an 11-month period from June 1967 to May 1968 a BLM-administered sale of oil and gas leases for submerged lands of the Outer Continental Shelf topped one-half billion dollars. Total receipts from the three sales were some \$1.7 billion, all of it going to the U.S. Treasury.

The first sale within the 11-month period was held in New Orleans on June 13, 1967. It set an all-time record of more than \$510 million in bids for tracts off the Louisiana coast. The record was broken in February 1968 when a sale at Los Angeles for tracts off the California coast brought \$602 million. The third sale, held in New Orleans in May 1968, brought offers totaling more than \$602 million.

In these sales the Department of the Interior reserves the right to reject bids that in any way are unacceptable. At press time for this issue, the Department had not accepted all bids offered in the third sale, but officials estimated that total receipts from those that would be accepted would be about \$594 million.

Prior to the last sale, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall testified before the House Appropriations Subcommittee that revenue from OCS sales had enabled the Department of the Interior, for the first time in modern times to show a profit from its total operation. Except for Treasury, Interior is the only Federal Executive Department operating in the "black."

Interior Moves To Clear Title to Oil Shale Lands

With the approval of Secretary Udall, BLM has taken action to remove potential conflicts to public oil shale land development. On April 4, 1968, it re-

jected 103 applications for sodium prospecting permits in the Piceance Basin of Colorado. The rejections constitute final departmental action.

The public interest was the point at issue. BLM Director Rasmussen said, "The principles of wise land use necessitate the most careful study and consideration to determine the best means for accomplishing multiple mineral development. This is particularly the case where the exploitation of one mineral might preclude development of others. The Five Point Oil Shale Program announced by the Secretary of the Interior on January 27, 1967, will be designed to promote economic recovery of all constituent minerals of oil shale. In light of that program, the public interest would not be served by the issuance of prospecting permits for sodium minerals in the oil shale land in the Piceance Creek Basin."

BLM's "Room to Roam" Makes Government "Best-Seller" List

The Government Printing Office doesn't publish a best-seller list, but if it did, the Bureau of Land Management's "Room to Roam" (see back cover) would be among the leaders.

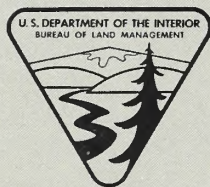
At press time for this issue, about 70,000 copies of the book had been sold in the first 9 weeks of its public release, and GPO was receiving an average of 1,000 new orders daily.

New Timber Policy for the Pacific Northwest

A new policy concerning primary processing of Federal timber in the Pacific Northwest was announced April 17, 1968 in Portland, Oreg., by Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman. Speaking for himself and Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, Secretary Freeman said that because of short supplies of timber in certain communities, they have directed the Chief of the Forest Service and the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to require that a major part of Federal timber sold in the Northwest receive primary manufacture in the United States.

Johnny Horizon
says:

**This Land
is YOUR
Land**



KEEP IT CLEAN!

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR • BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

This land is your land, and only a few miles away . . .



. . . this, too, is your land.



Meet Johnny Horizon

By ED PARKER

Editor, "Our Public Lands"

He walks tall and straight across the land,
this man Johnny Horizon,
and in his eyes there's purpose and determination.

This is his land that he walks—
this hot, dry desert,
this lofty mountain,
this deep forest—
from horizon to horizon this is his land,
just as it is in the land of every American.

Should you meet Johnny Horizon anywhere outdoors,
he'll tell you flatly,

"This land is your land."

He means it, and he means for you to be proud of it.

And he means it, too, when he says,

"Keep it clean!"

Look for Johnny Horizon on the public lands
managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

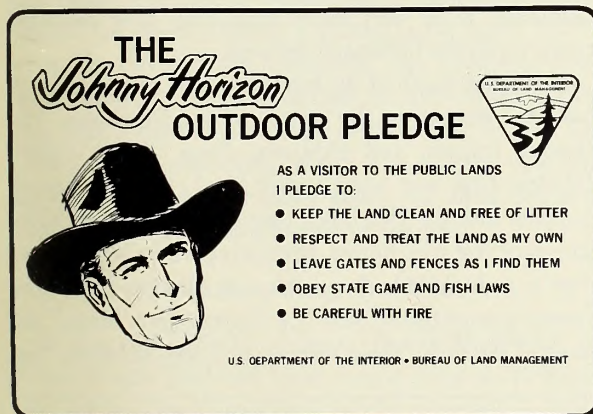
You may not see him, for he's a traveling man
with millions of acres to look after.

But at campgrounds, recreation areas,
and many other places you'll visit,
you'll see his friendly but determined face
watching from posters and litter bags.

When you do, you'll surely feel a comradeship
with this man of the outdoors,
for his is the spirit and the conscience
of every outdoorsman who loves and respects the land
and wants to protect it.

But not every person shares
the conscience of Johnny Horizon.
Many litter the land with junk and trash,
and vandals deface the works of nature and of man.
They spoil the outdoors for you and your family,
and it costs you millions of dollars every year
to repair the damages wreaked by these despoilers,
to clean up the mess they leave behind.

Johnny Horizon thinks that vandals
and litterbugs
and junk-dumpers
need to learn to appreciate the land and its resources,
to respect the right of all people
to enjoy an outdoors unspoiled by trash.
He means to teach them.
This is his purpose and his determination,
and he asks the help
of every outdoorsman of good conscience.



RIVER OF MANY RETURNS

The Deschutes In Oregon



BLM-built access road, left, and railroad still in use, right.

SINCE TIMES unknown man has lived along the Deschutes River in north central Oregon. His trails followed wherever his needs led him. He drifted into the deep canyons, dug homes in the earth for protection and comfort, and fished the waters of the river for food. Although other game fell to his bow, his larder was mostly sustained by fish—dark rainbows, steelhead salmon.

The explorers, Lewis and Clark, came upon the mouth of the river in October 1805 as they travelled by canoe down the Columbia River. They landed and set out to examine this large river flowing from the south before continuing their journey downstream. Three days later they camped at Celilo Falls on the Columbia River and there made the first recorded contact with the Indians of the area.

Since then much of the history of the Oregon country has been steeped in the waters of the Deschutes. The famous trapper and explorer, Peter Skene Ogden (Ogden, Utah was named after him), brought French trappers into the Deschutes canyon in 1825 and 1826, and once lost five horses attempting to cross the river over a makeshift Indian bridge at Sherars Falls. The French named the stream "La Riviere des Chutes," the river of the falls. Their records indicate, however, that

By J. A. MOBERLY

Chief, Division of Administration
BLM District Office, Prineville, Oregon

Whitewater boating on the lower Deschutes.



the falls at Celilo was the landmark for which this beautiful stream was named.

Other explorers and various expeditions followed these early travelers into Oregon, and so too did the wagon trains of the pioneers. By 1860, toll bridges had been built across the Deschutes to provide, for a price, a safer crossing. One of these, near the mouth of the Deschutes, was operated by William and Mary Graham who originally had settled in the Willamette Valley. Another was Sherars Bridge, owned by Joe Sherar. Both the Grahams and Sherar also operated road houses, a combination of hotel, restaurant, and livery stable that provided food and lodging for man and beast. The Sherar Hotel was a landmark in the canyon for years. During a winter in the early 1870's when ice covered the Columbia, the Grahams sold their holdings on the Deschutes to the Fulton family and, with a considerable herd of livestock, crossed the Columbia to Goldendale, Wash. The Fultons operated the Graham bridge for many years, and their descendants are still prominent people of the area.

Railroads Along the River

In the early 1900's, Edward Henry Harriman, of Union Pacific Railroad fame, began tying up strategic sites for the Des Chutes Railroad he proposed to build along the river. Millions of dollars were involved as Harriman and the developer of the Great Northern Railroad, James J. Hill, who also proposed to build a railroad—the Oregon Trunk—up the Deschutes, jock-

eyed for position. Many legal and sometimes pitched battles were fought, with each winning and losing his share. But the roads were built, one on each side of the river, as far as North Junction. There, a lack of space in the canyon forced a truce which enabled them to go forward on a common track to South Junction. From there they again went their separate ways. The Des Chutes went by way of Trout Creek to Metolius where the railroad ended. The Oregon Trunk followed the Deschutes River to Willow Creek, above the present Warm Springs highway bridge. From there it extended its rails until, with great ceremonies presided over by Jim Hill, it reached Bend on October 5, 1911.

In time, however, the economics of railroading forced the two lines to begin an orderly retraction of their hard-earned systems. First the Oregon Trunk abandoned its right-of-way from South Junction to Metolius in 1923. Then the Des Chutes Railroad in 1935 gave up its right-of-way along the river's east bank from Ainsworth on the Columbia to North Junction. The remaining roadbeds of both lines finally were combined into the present rail system along the river. This system, operated today by the Oregon Trunk, is one of the principal freight lines between the Columbia and California.

The railroads liquidated their holdings by selling or leasing to private individuals their lands and their rights-of-way over deeded property. This in time closed many miles of the river to public access. Eventually locked gates appeared on trails to favorite fishing holes, roads were barricaded, and tunnels were blocked.

Public Access Lost

By the time the average fisherman realized what had happened, much of the lower 100-mile section of the river was closed to public access and freedom to fish the river was lost. Locked up in this section were many miles of river frontage still in public ownership. Even employees of the Bureau of Land Management, which has jurisdiction over public lands along the river, could not reach the property except by boat or, with the owner's permission, by crossing private land.

Beginning around 1946, increasing numbers of fishermen sought to fish the Deschutes, and they looked to the State Game Commission and the Bureau of Land Management to improve the access problem. Formal action to change the situation was essential. Some landowners were and still are receiving substantial incomes through the collection of tolls from fishermen forced to cross private lands in order to fish on public lands.

The State Game Commission and BLM, together with other State and Federal land and wildlife management specialists, with the support of conservation organizations, prepared a development plan for the lower 100-mile section of the river. The area first selected for opening to general public use was a 25-mile stretch of the river's east bank from Maupin north to Macks Canyon. Access would be by way of a public road, designed and constructed by BLM's Prineville District, which would be built along the old railroad grade. A reputable firm was engaged to appraise the values of private lands that would be crossed by the road. Some landowners who resisted the development eventually presented in Federal Court their own appraisals of land values and damages. Prices for the land were then established.

So the barriers to a portion of the scenic river came down and public access was gained as construction crews built a road along the river's bank, over closed railroad tunnels, and across the mouths of canyons opening onto the river.

The road was opened in July 1966, and on opening day of the fishing season last year 1,800 vehicles and 6,000 people were counted.

Beavertail Campground

Before road construction had progressed very far, plans were made to meet the sanitation, drinking water, and camping needs of visitors to the area. The first site to be developed lay upstream from Cedar Island on a bend of the river which, on a drawing board, resembled a beaver's tail.

Beavertail Campground lies along the Deschutes directly across from one of the most beautiful walls of the river's canyon. The wall towers a thousand feet above the river and is composed of layer upon layer of colorful basalt. Here, as in many places in the canyon, 20 distinct layers of the dense, dark volcanic rock can be seen.

Near the campground, Cedar Island divides the river into two streams for a short distance. The island is named for the stand of incense cedars that grow there but are found no where else in the canyon. A blue heron rookery is also there.

Macks Canyon

Man had been living along the Deschutes for thousands of years before the whistle of a train bounced off the canyon's walls. Where Macks Canyon opens on the Deschutes 25 miles north of Maupin, BLM employees Bob Moore and Roland Lee discovered the site of an ancient Indian pit house village. They reported the find to Dr. David L. Cole, Curator of Anthropology, Museum of Natural History, University of Oregon.

When Dr. Cole, Roland Lee, and I visited the site, he said it could be an important discovery and urged that it be protected and explored. BLM fenced the village site and arranged for studies, which are still under way, by professional archeologists. Dr. Cole estimates that the area was used by man as early as 5,000 B.C.

Since early man knew a good place to live when he saw it, BLM built Macks Canyon Campground adjacent to the village site.

The Future

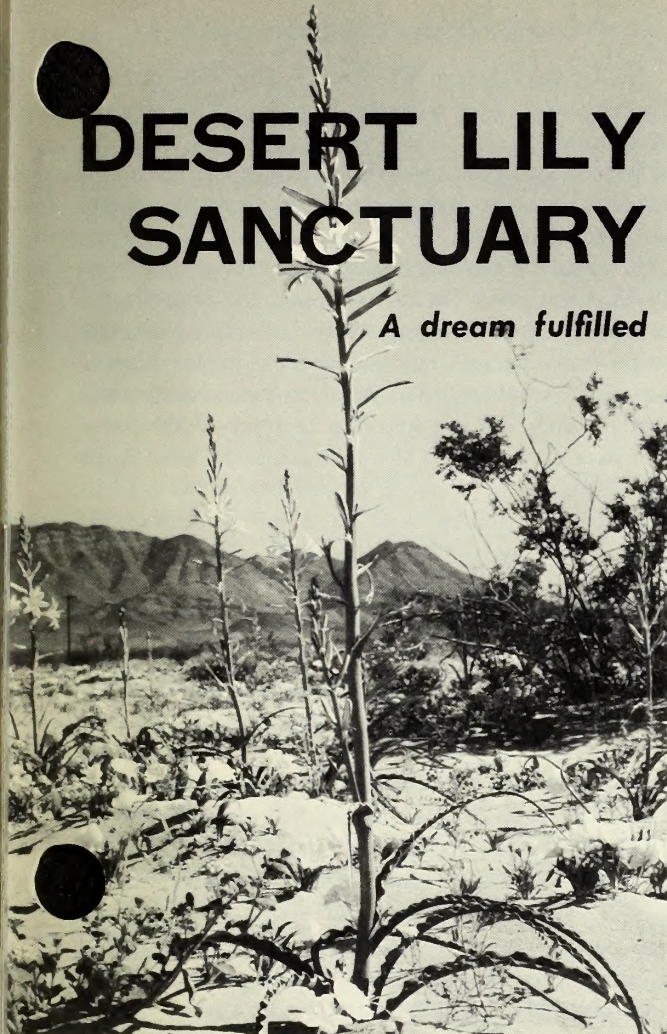
These initial developments have done much to ease the problems of public access along the river. Similar developments are being planned for the future.

For those who like to hike, trails have been proposed as a means of opening up other areas of the river. Engineering studies have been proposed for a road from the Warm Springs Highway north to Mecca and for a trail from Trout Creek south into the same area. The key to still other areas may be land exchanges or gifts of land or easements by sportsmen's groups and landowners. One such gift has been received from The Dalles Rod and Gun Club for a recreational area near North Junction. It is a tract of 20 acres that already has been included in present development plans.

A good start toward solving some of the problems of public access along the lower Deschutes River has been made. Continuing cooperative efforts by private individuals and groups and by State and Federal agencies can help make the Deschutes truly a river of many returns. □

DESERT LILY SANCTUARY

A dream fulfilled



THE DESERTS of Southern California have long been noted for their wild flower displays which occur each year after the winter and spring rains. Dozens of varieties abound, and all are beautiful.

Perhaps the most beautiful of the flowers that grow in this unfriendly climate is the Desert Lily (*Hespercallis Undulata*). Its pale white bloom resembles the Easter lily but is small. Growing some times taller than 6 feet, the Desert Lily is found at lower elevations in the very sandy soils of the Colorado Desert where its bulbs may lie a foot or more under the surface. A "desert evader," the lily sometimes waits patiently for years for just the right conditions of moisture, sunlight, and warmth. Then great fields of bloom spring forth, providing breathtaking panoramas of beauty for those lucky enough to see them.

One area where the Desert Lily thrives on public land is some 8 miles north of Desert Center, Calif. Tasker L. Edmiston, of Los Angeles, an outdoorsman

and conservationist, first saw the area in 1957. On an Easter weekend camping trip, Edmiston and his family, as darkness overtook them, pitched camp off a little-traveled road. They arose early the next morning to watch the sunrise and discovered that they had camped on the edge of a large field of the lilies. The next year they returned and found that a large part of the field had been graded, apparently for agriculture. The lilies were blooming beautifully as before, for the grading had not uprooted the deep-lying bulbs.

Edmiston resolved then to save the area for future generations if possible. He went to various people for help, and as interest mounted in preserving the area, he gained support from conservation leaders and organizations, notably the Desert Protective Council and the Nature Conservancy. But efforts to set up the sanctuary were slowed by a number of obstacles, including a period of several years when rainfall was insufficient to produce enough bloom to define the area.

By 1966, several things had happened: The Classification and Multiple Use Act was in effect; Hall H. McClain, then Riverside District manager, had had the area studied for protective measures needed when the land should be set aside; and finally, rainfall produced a good bloom and an L-shaped area of 960 acres was defined. A BLM Classification order in 1967 segregated the area from mining, farming, and public sale, and a fence was built to exclude grazing and vehicles. A lily sanctuary was assured.

On Easter Sunday, April 14, 1968, the Tasker Edmiston family and some 120 other nature enthusiasts, BLM people, and representatives of various groups saw their dream of a Desert Lily sanctuary fulfilled. At the dedication, Edmiston told of his first glimpse of the field of lilies and the events leading to its preservation. His was a story of cooperation, work, and mutual understanding between BLM and the citizens for whom it holds the public lands in trust.

People who attended the dedication, many driving 200 miles one way, knew they would not see one bloom. True to form, the Desert Lily was lying dormant, evading the hot dryness caused by too little rainfall this year. But this did not dull the enthusiasm of the audience. "Hide there as you will," they said, "this land is now dedicated to your growth in good time, and if there isn't enough rain next year, perhaps the next will bring it." □

By **GORDON W. FLINT**

Chief of Public Services
BLM District and Land Office
Riverside, California

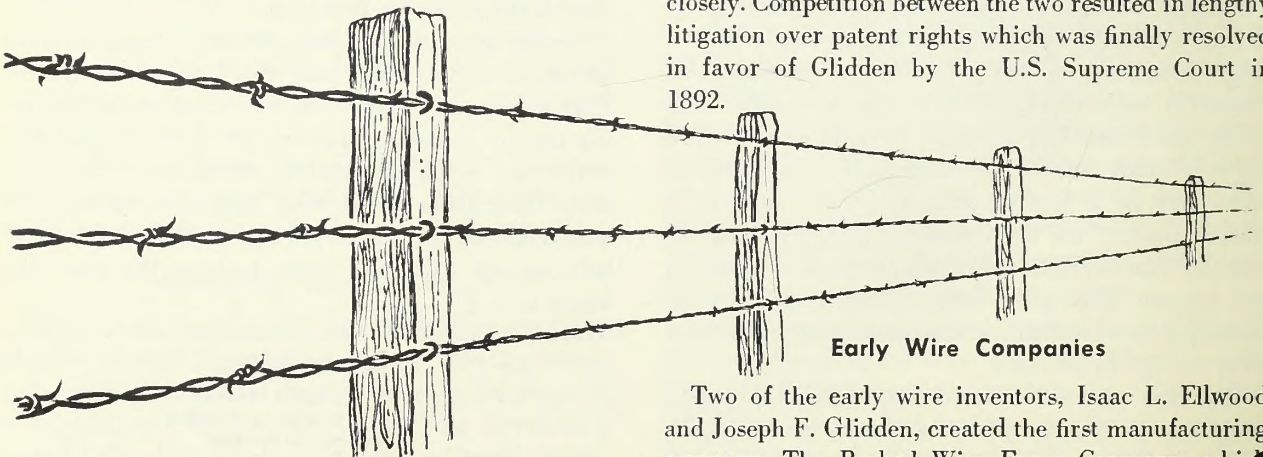
BARBED WIRE: Old Business— New Hobby

The once "vicious" wire has its admirers

BARBED WIRE had much to do with the taming of the West, but before the taming it pitted stockman against farmer and it made the West just a little wilder. The countless feuds, gunfights, and range wars that resulted from the stringing of barbed wire around midwestern farms and across western rangelands during the past 100 years have been often dramatized in movie, book, and story.

Less dramatic than range wars, but much more important, is the fact that the spread of agriculture through the Midwestern and Western States was made possible by the development and use of barbed wire as an effective control of large numbers of livestock. In fact, it is believed by many that barbed wire had more to do with the taming of the West and the development of the western livestock industry than did the Colt and Winchester.

Also significant in stimulating the settlement and development of the West was the passage of agricultural land laws such as the Homestead Act in 1862 and the Desert Land Act in 1877. Under these laws, and with little actual cost, a farmer could acquire a small tract of land which, with the protection of effective fencing, he could hope to develop. Over 270 million acres of public lands involving over 1.6 million entries have been patented under these two laws.



Before the Barb

In the days before effective fencing, the farmer's biggest worry, aside from the fear of wildfire, was the protection of his fields from livestock damage. Wherever available, natural barriers as well as fences of wood and stone were used to bar roving cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses.

Prior to the introduction of the barb, smooth wire fencing was used for many years, but both its acceptance and success were limited. Barbed wire, too, surprisingly enough, was not readily accepted when it was first introduced. The chief reason, perhaps, was that livestock did not know to be wary of the barbs and were often injured by running into or through the wire. Injuries to livestock caused barbed wire to be classified as "vicious," and led to the development of what was called the "obvious" wire, a wide wire or strap that livestock could see more readily. In the years since, of course, livestock have learned to associate fence posts with barbed wire and thus protect their skins, and the once-vicious wire is now commonly used.

Early Names in Barbed Wire

The forerunner of barbed wire was displayed by Henry M. Rose at the DeKalb, Ill., County Fair in 1873. His "fence attachment" was patented May 13, 1873 (#138763). It was during this same fair that Rose's fence attachment caught the attention of three men and started them into simultaneously thinking of a more practicable wire design. The three men who were impressed by the fence attachment are now famous names in barbed wire history: Jacob Haish, Isaac L. Ellwood, and Joseph F. Glidden.

Patent to the first practical barbed wire, as we know it today, was applied for by Joseph Glidden in October 1873. An application by Jacob Haish followed closely. Competition between the two resulted in lengthy litigation over patent rights which was finally resolved in favor of Glidden by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1892.

Early Wire Companies

Two of the early wire inventors, Isaac L. Ellwood and Joseph F. Glidden, created the first manufacturing company, The Barbed Wire Fence Company, which

was later bought out by Charles F. Washburn, another famous name in the early history of barbed wire. Other early companies included The Thorn Wire Hedge Company, Washburn and Moen Company, and the E. I. Ellwood Company. The United States Steel Company now produces much of the current supply.

By 1900 more than 400 patents for barbed wire had been issued. According to "The Wire That Fenced the West," by Henry D. and Frances T. McCallum, some 10,000 pounds of wire were made and sold in 1874, a production figure that increased rapidly to some 80 million pounds by 1880. As recently as 1950, 482 million pounds were manufactured and sold.

Wire Classifications

The bases for the many patents that have been issued relate to several variations, including whether wire or metal strips were used; the number of strands of wire and the size of each; whether the wires were parallel or wrapped; the number of barbs which varied from two to ten; the length of the barbs which varied from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to nearly 1 inch; the "twist" arrangement of the barbs; and the manner in which the barbs were wrapped, for example, around one wire or both.

An Interesting Hobby

The collecting and display of what are now antique types of barbed wire, long discarded and replaced by wire of current manufacture, is a fascinating new hobby being actively pursued by growing numbers of enthusiastic collectors. As time goes by and the hobbyist gets more involved in the accumulation of a wire collection, he experiences the same thrill when he finds a new specimen of wire as does the gold prospector when he finds a nugget.

In hundreds of homes, stores, and offices throughout the country can be seen displays of rusty lengths of barbed wire arranged on mats, framed and mounted on striking backgrounds, and treated as though they are items of great value. In recent years numerous barbed wire collecting clubs have been organized throughout the Midwest and West.

For those persons interested in learning about barbed wire and in becoming collectors themselves, there are at least two monthly publications available. They are *The American Barbed Wire Journal* (Snyder, Tex.) and *The Barbed Wire Times* (McAlester, Okla.). Several excellent books and reference documents pro-

vide historical information and are useful in identifying the many types of barbed wire. These include: *Early United States Barbed Wire Patents*, by Jesse S. James; *The Wire That Fenced the West*, by Henry D. and Frances T. McCallum; and an excellent field-type handbook, *"More Bobbed Wire,"* which can be obtained from Jack Glover, Sunset, Tex.

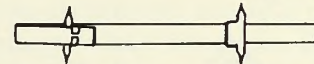
Where To Find Early Barbed Wire

The experience of the authors in western Nevada shows that old abandoned fence lines in urbanized areas, old "dump" areas, and abandoned mining towns are good sources of wire. In addition, a great many unusual wire types can be purchased at local club "swap and sell" sessions, or through the mail at prices ranging from \$1 to \$5 per standard 18-inch piece. Rare wire brings considerably more.

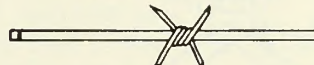
A note of caution, however, to the collector, particularly if he is new to the game. Don't snip a strip from someone's fence without permission, no matter how attractive the wire. "Fence cutting" is illegal and punishable by law. Also, always obtain the permission of the property owner before searching for bits and pieces that may be available.

And finally, Good Hunting! ☐

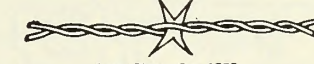
Famous Barbed Wire Types



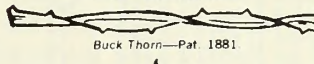
Brink Flat Saber Point—Pat. 1881



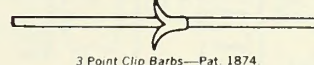
Concertina Military Entanglement Wire



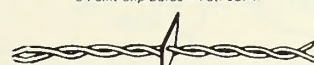
Arrow Plate—Pat. 1878



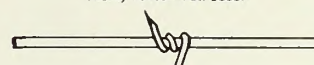
Buck Thorn—Pat. 1881



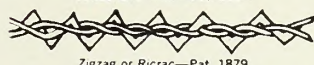
3 Point Clip Barbs—Pat. 1874



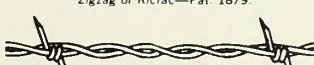
Thorny Fence—Pat. 1868



Sunderland Kink—Pat. 1884



Zigzag or Ricrac—Pat. 1879



The Winner—Pat. 1874

By **ROLLA "SPUD" CHANDLER**

Manager, BLM Nevada Land Office
Reno, Nevada

and **RICHARD J. HOLLAND**

Operations Chief, BLM Carson City District
Carson City, Nevada

Schweitzer School
4350 Glenridge Dr.
Carmichael California
January 31, 1968

Dear Mr. Hodgins,
I enjoyed seeing the film, I liked it very much. I think that if people use garbage cans instead of park grounds and be carefull not to start forest fires, the beautyfull parks and land areas that are still left might still be beautyfull ten years from now.

Since I have lived in New York for nine years and then came to California and before that I have been to California to visit and have seen places like Yosemite and other I know the harms litter can do.

I love California's forests and wild life as I would anywhere els and I hope California stays as pretty as it is for my children and thier children on.

Sincerely Yours
Karen Goldberg

Schweitzer School
Carmichael Calif
January 31, 1968

Hodgins,

I loved the film.
One day you should show it to the parents I think they would get more out of it because they do most of it they smoke.

a Student
Joni Martin

Schweitzer scho
Carmichael, Calif
Jan. 31, 1968

Dear Mr. Hodgins,

I enjoyed the flim very mu
I think the hole world shoule
see that flim, and othere flims
like it. I think men like you
should start a group and clea
up the last frontier.

Yours Chuck L. Davis



Dear Mr. Hodgins

THE 4TH GRADERS of the Albert Schweitzer school in Carmichael, Calif., don't spell too well yet, but they're good thinkers.

They can recognize a problem when they see one, and even if it's a problem they didn't create, they can see that it's one they will inherit. And though it's doubtful if any of them can spell it, they have *initiative*: they are going to start doing something about that problem even before they inherit it.

Maybe that's what school's all about anyway, and never mind the spelling.

BLM's "The Last Frontier" Lettres with 4th graders

Dear Mr. Hodgins

Thank you for coming to show us the film. I enjoyed it very much. I hope that the people that seen the film will go home and tell thier famlilys. I now, I will. And thank you for the bags.

Thank your very much
Yours Truly
Jacki Martin

Dear Mr. Hodgins,

Thank you for bringing the film. I enjoyed it very much. I'm going to tell my parents about the film. I learned a lot from it. Now when we go camping I will never throw down any trash. I will use the litter bag you gave us. I know I will never be careless and throw any trash down for I never want America to look so dreadful as the movie showed. No I'm going to pick up trash around the school. I can't thank you enough for bringing the film. The class will never forget this movie.

Thanks again
Yours Truly
Connie Mahler

Dear Mr. Hodgins,

I enjoyed the flim very much. I think the hole world could see that film, and othere flims like it. I think men like you should start a group and clean up the last fronter.

Yours
Chuck L. Davis

Dear Mr. Hodgins:

Thank you for that nice film. I liked the part where that man our lady was in the car. one of them through a ball of litter out of the car. Thank you agin for that conservation movie.

Your
friend
Pat Rimington

Dear Mr. Hodgins,

I thought the film was very good. I think you should show it to parents, because their just as bad as us. I realy leard something from it. Thank-you again.

Terry's friend
Beverly Blake

Dear Mr. Hodgins:

I thought the movie was very good. I think that it teaches us something. It teaches us not to take advanthch of something not yours. I think you should show it to the growups.

Yours truly,
Cindy Dains

Dear Mr. Hodgins,

I loved the film. One day you should show it to the parents I think they would get more out of it because they do most of it they smoke.

a student
Joni Martin

Dear Mr. Hogins

Thank you very much for showing the movie to us. I thought it was perfect. I'm going to tale my faimly not to dump trash.

from Pam Smith

Dear Mr. Hodgins,

I enjoyed seeing the film, I liked it very much. I think that if people use garbage cans instead of park grounds and be carefull not to start forest fires, the beautyfull parks and land areas that are still left might still be beautyfull ten years from now.

Since I have lived in New York for nine years and then came to California and before that I have been to California to visit and have seen places like Yosemite and others I know the harms litter can do.

I love California's forests and wild life as I would anywhere els and I hope California stays as pretty as it is for my children and thier children on.

Sencerely Yours

Karen Goldberg



FISHING THE LAST FRONTIER

AMERICA'S "LAST FRONTIER"—the 457 million acres of public land managed by BLM in 11 western States and Alaska—represents far more than just unpopulated expanses of desert, dense forests, and snow-capped peaks.

Adventurous anglers also see these untrammelled lands as a last frontier where you can escape the coronary pressures of 20th century living and fish virgin waters for a variety of game fish. Here you'll find salmon shaking salt from their tails as they emerge from the sea, catch wild rainbows that have never seen an artificial lure, and tangle with grayling in silt-free rivers untouched by pollution.

The public lands also offer the challenge of fishing for the world's largest minnow—a rare Squaw fish that breaks up angler's tackle in the upper reaches of the Colorado, Columbia, and other Pacific Northwest river drainages.

The Choice Is Yours

You could fish a lifetime and never hit the same water twice. From the depths of New Mexico's Rio Grande Gorge to Alaska's Kobuk river, the choice is yours.

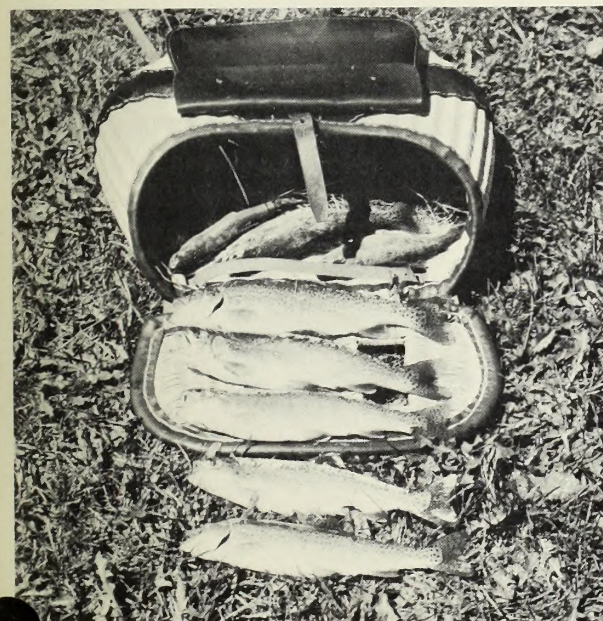
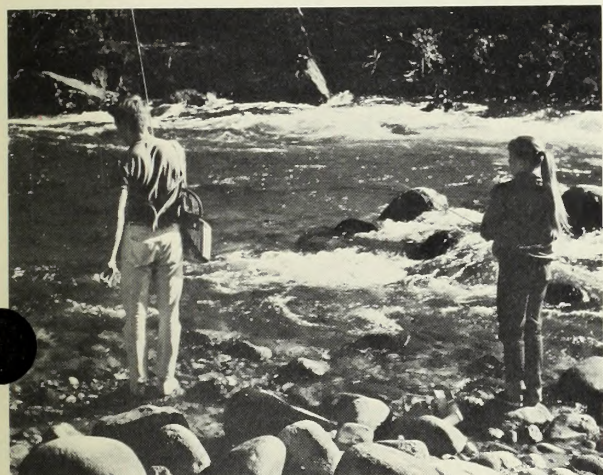
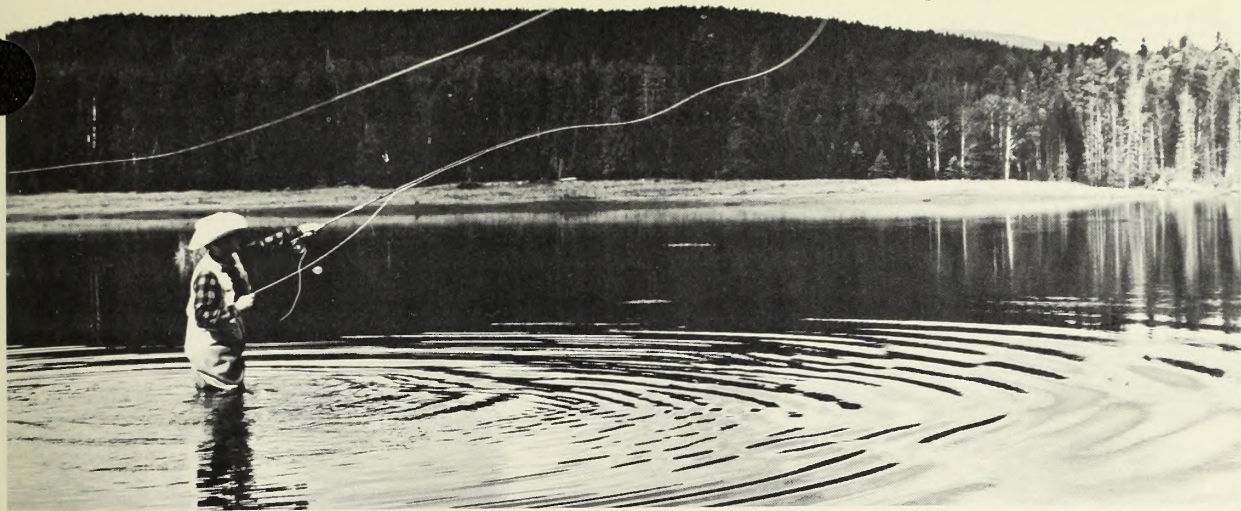
If your kick is fly fishing, there is no finer choice than the lakes and streams in the Bristol Bay drainage in Alaska. Here you catch trophy-size rainbows with disgusting regularity. Knowing anglers focus particularly on the Tikchik lakes, plus Clark and Iliamna lakes—the heart of Alaska's finest rainbow trout fishing.

There is phenomenal sheefish angling in the Kobuk, Selawik and Noatak rivers in far north Alaska, with outstanding grayling and northern pike catches coming from any of the clear tributaries of the Yukon and Tanana rivers. You also find grayling, plus big lake



By BOB WHITAKER

Assistant to the State Director
BLM State Office, Phoenix, Ariz.



trout, in the Lake Louise and the Susitna lakes region northeast of Anchorage. Not to be forgotten is the Katmai peninsula, with salmon, Dolly Varden, rainbow and grayling fishing that is hard to match anywhere in the world.

Alaska angling requires a wide range of tackle from light fly rods to wire linetrolling outfits for lake trout. Roads are few. Hence the best waters can only be reached by float planes, which are as popular on Alaska's air routes as automobiles are on California freeways.

The Lower "48"

Moving down to the lower "48", Oregon offers superb steelhead and salmon fishing on public lands flanking the western slope of the Cascades.

The Clackamas River near Portland is easy to reach and a top stream for fly fishing winter-run steelies. And what fisherman hasn't longed someday to wade the famed Umpqua or Rogue Rivers when the steelhead are moving? Other excellent steelhead streams flowing through public lands are the Nestucca, Siletz, Siuslaw, and Coquille. Salmon also journey up coastal streams to spawn and die.

The Deschutes River in north central Oregon (see "River of Many Returns," this issue) has long been known as one of the best trout streams in the Nation. It also supports good runs of salmon and steelhead.

The largest mass of public land in Oregon is east of the Cascades in the southeast corner where a variety of natural and reservoir lakes offer mixed-bag angling.

California is growing by leaps and bounds, and pressure on available water also is becoming intense. Most public lands managed by BLM are located in desert regions of southern California, but there also are some outstanding fishing waters.



Saucer-shaped Crowley lake on the highway north of Bishop has some of the fastest growing trout in the Nation. Fish put on better than an inch per month at peak growing seasons. A new BLM campground is situated at the lake.

A unique trout species that has baffled anglers for generations inhabits the crisp waters of Eagle Lake in central California and are found nowhere else. Catches average close to 4 pounds.

In addition, Californians can launch skiffs from public lands fringing the Salton Sea where saltwater corvina have been planted, and they can fish numerous small reservoirs and lakes in the Great Basin area of northeast California. These waters are all extremely fertile.

Try Idaho Waters

Idaho's 12 million acres of BLM public lands also are loaded with angling thrills. For example, the Salmon River merits great fame as a steelhead trout stream. Excellent catches are made along public land stretches near Riggins, Idaho.

And huge cutthroats and brookies regularly are taken from Henry's Lake, bringing nationwide acclaim to this eastern Idaho lake. It unquestionably ranks as one of the finest fly fishing lakes in the western United States. Within driving range of Henry's Lake is the Island Park area, bordering the north fork of the Snake River. The streams and lakes here also hold good populations of rainbow and brook trout.

When you head for Montana, don't forget a flyrod. The "Big Sky" State offers some of the most outstanding fly fishing waters in the world, and many streams either flow through or are within easy reach of public lands.

Extensive public lands flank the Big Hole where skilled fishermen casting a muddler minnow or gray wulff fly can wreak havoc among lunker-size brownies. Equally well known are the Madison, Yellowstone,

Clarks Fork, upper Missouri, and Jefferson Rivers. In addition to brown trout, you'll be catching native "cuts", rainbows and brookies, with a chance for grunting in the Big Hole.

Wyoming gets most of its glory from antelope and deer hunting on vast public land areas, but fishing water also is plentiful. A good angler can creel a limit of 2-pound rainbows from a superb stretch of fly fishing water on the North Platte as it flows through Sanger ranch near Saratoga.

The "Omitted Lands"

A wild stretch of the Snake River below Jackson, which BLMers refer to as the "omitted lands" because they so far have defied surveying, yields plenty of angling rewards for those courageous enough to venture into this mile-wide swampy morass. Cutthroats of 4 and 5 pounds are common.

A new lake near Rollins, called Teton Reservoir, also promises excellent fishing in the future. Rainbows and Lahontan cutthroats have been planted and are growing at a phenomenal pace—gorging on freshwater shrimp in the lake. Throughout Wyoming tiny streams and lakes offer good fishing for brookies, rainbows, and native cutthroats.

Colorado also is a trout State, with excellent streams and lakes on public lands. The Colorado River itself is good from Kremling south to Dotser. And a new BLM recreation site is slated to go in at Lake San Cristobal in the Lake City area. Fishing is primarily for rainbows and native "cuts." A new fishery has developed in the Green River below Flaming Gorge Reservoir. The dam now spills crystal-clear water down this once muddy gorge, and trout fishing is excellent. Strangely enough, few fishermen have tried this remarkable new area.

Utah and Nevada aren't blessed with an abundance of moisture. Nevertheless, knowing anglers do well on scattered stock tanks, remote lakes, and small streams.

New Mexico's claim to fame on public land is the 70-mile Rio Grande Gorge. Fishing is best in the "box" where trails are few, but fishing for browns and rainbows is fantastic. Excellent growth is attributed to the fish feeding "in the full-of-the-moon" on softshell crayfish.

Last of the States with extensive BLM acreage is Arizona. Although short on water on public lands, the Colorado river, with its chain of remarkable reservoirs, flanks BLM areas along the western side of the State.

So, there you go, anglers. Next time you trek through the West, stop by and wet a line on the lands that you and 200 million other Americans own. □

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES ON THE OCS



**Roll on thou dark and deep blue Ocean—roll!
Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain;
Man marks the earth with ruin—his control
Stops with the shore.**

Byron—Childe Harold

~~~~~  
~~~~~  
LORD BYRON's lines have lost their validity today. Although man still knows less about the floor of the Ocean than he does of the surface of the moon, nevertheless he has made a substantial beginning in establishing dominion over the bottom of the sea. Great expectations move us in this direction, for the sea is the storehouse for much of the earth's resource wealth that ranges from aquatic life through oil, gas, metals, and minerals.

Indications of the magnitude of this wealth occurred during an 11-month period in 1967-68 when the Federal Government received some \$1.7 billion from three sales of oil and gas leases for submerged lands of the OCS off the coasts of Louisiana, California, and Texas (see p. 3, this issue).

This is big money, but it represents only a fraction of the total value of oil and gas reserves already known to be lying beneath the bed of the sea. The next century will bring unheard of progress in the discovery of new deposits of oil, gas, and other minerals, and in improved techniques for their recovery.

The challenge of undersea exploration and development matches the challenge of outer space. The rewards of conquest will be of comparable significance to human welfare.

Challenge of the OCS

The Ocean's immediate challenge to the U.S. Department of the Interior is the Outer Continental Shelf, that part of our continent's submerged land that lies seaward of State boundaries. This is the area of Federal jurisdiction, hereinafter referred to by the first letters of its name, OCS.

Just what is the Continental Shelf? What is its present significance? What are the dangers to be avoided? And what does its future hold?

The land continents of the earth are fringed by an area of submerged land that extends from the shore

seaward to a point where the slope of the ocean floor sharply increases as it drops abruptly into the abyss of the world's oceans.

In our geologic time the level of the sea stands at an intermediate point between earlier extremes. In the past, the rising and falling of the oceans between their extreme levels have alternately flooded land now above sea level and conversely, exposed large portions of our present Continental Shelf. Today, the Continental Shelf extends seaward from the Atlantic Coast about 75 miles and from the Pacific Coast some 60 miles. Off the west coast of Alaska, the Continental Shelves of North America and Asia merge under the Bering Sea.

In general, the slope of the shelf is gentle, about 10 feet per mile. Until recently, 100 fathoms (600 feet) was considered the limit of technology for the efficient production of oil and gas, and this figure was used to define the practical limits of the Continental Shelf. This compares very closely to the 200 meter line established in the 1958 agreement reached at Geneva during a "Convention on the Continental Shelf." Within this contour lie 850,000 square miles of shelf off the United States.

Oil and gas deposits are now known to underlie the Continental Shelf off the coasts of Louisiana, Texas, California, and Alaska, but the greatest production so far comes from the submerged lands off the coast of Louisiana. In fact, about 99 percent of all OCS production comes from this area, the first to be developed under our OCS program.

The impact of the OCS fossil fuel development on the national energy complex is becoming increasingly important and is particularly influential in the following respects: The attraction of capital to the more promising submerged lands and to industries serving offshore activities; the relationship between Federal and State authority over the control of production for both conservation and market purposes; the competition among our fossil fuels, i.e., petroleum, natural gas, coal, and ultimately oil shale; and the substitution of offshore sources for onshore and overseas supplies.

On the Threshold

Although results to date are impressive when compared to similar developments on the public lands, we are merely on the threshold of the mineral development potential of the OCS. So far, we have under lease less than 4 million acres offshore. Of course, most of these leases are for oil and gas, but there also are leased acreages for sulphur and salt. And this is just the beginning.

By J. CORDELL MOORE

Assistant Secretary, Mineral Resources
U.S. Department of the Interior

A few facts and figures give a ready comparison of growth in onshore and offshore mineral activities. Just 15 years ago, in 1953, Congress established the seaward limits of the coastal States and authorized Federal mineral development of the submerged lands beyond State limits—the Outer Continental Shelf. Prior to that time, during the 168 years from 1785 to 1953, Federal revenues from onshore public lands and their resources had totaled just about \$1 billion. Since 1953, revenues from the OCS alone have added over \$2½ billion to the total. From the beginning of mineral leasing in 1920, it took almost 50 years for petroleum production from the public lands to reach 187 billion barrels per year. Petroleum production from the OCS passed that mark in less than 15 years. Natural gas production from the public lands topped 807 trillion cubic feet in 1967, while the OCS reached 1,000 trillion cubic feet in the same year.

These are tremendous values, yet they are only the beginning, and Lord Byron may well shudder in his grave. Man now has the ability as well as the excuse to extend his devastation to the Ocean that the poet considered so inviolate. Certainly the development of mineral resources poses some outsized conservation problems. The same shallow seas that we now penetrate with drilling equipment are also the sea's richest area of aquatic life—the sites of the earth's great fisheries.

Other Values

For all our knowledge, we can not yet measure the value of the fishery resource. But for example, between 1957 and 1967 the average annual shrimp harvest off the coast of Louisiana was nearly 53 million pounds with an average annual value to fishermen of about \$15.8 million. The retail value of the shrimp was about three times the amount paid to fishermen. These figures represent the impact of just one fishery resource off the Louisiana coast. They are indicative of the continuing potential value of the aquatic resources of the OCS. And commercial fishery is only one of the resource values of the oceans.

While we have taken the first steps—but only the first steps—in the development of techniques to recover minerals from the sea bed, we are still in the dark ages of knowledge about the ecological systems of the sea. We know frightfully little about the present eco-systems and almost nothing about the potential for meaningful manipulation that may, in the future, increase the capacity of the sea to produce food and other values for man.

It is almost inconceivable, yet true enough, that we could destroy the aquatic life inhabiting the Conti-

mental Shelf—if indeed not all sea life. We know, for example, that even the insecticide sprayed on garden roses returns to our dinner table in seafood from the grocers' shelves. The amount may be insignificant now, but it is a grim reminder. The tolerance of the ocean is not infinite. It will not survive reckless and uncontrolled exploitation of its minerals, nor the continuing and increasing dumping of our land wastes and poisons into it.

Man's Hope

We must also consider the esthetic values of the sea and its shores. Man, who has already polluted so many of his rivers, *can* pollute the sea. His hope lies in the fact that he knows it.

We know it at the Department of the Interior and are taking precautions, even some that may later prove unnecessary, to avoid pollution from offshore mineral exploitation. We are determined that *if* we err, it will be on the side of safety.

Through the Department's existing research programs, and in other ways, we are associated with the scientific and technical community concerned with marine resources. Within the Government agencies we are closely integrating the day-to-day activities of those that are engaged in marine development. For example, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Fish and Wildlife Service recently entered into a written agreement to insure that their field and headquarters offices keep each other up-to-date on all activities and events of mutual interest. Additional arrangements will be made whenever close working relationships are identified as essential to the conservation of all marine resources.

Mineral prospecting permits and mineral leases issued by the Bureau of Land Management will contain all the restrictions and provisions deemed necessary to protect and preserve the priceless values of the sea. The best scientific and technical advice will continue to be sought as we proceed with the design of programs for tapping the mineral wealth in the sea and under it.

Enormous Potential

While 4 million acres now under lease is an impressive total, it is only a fraction of the potential. It is less than 1 percent of the OCS within the 600-foot depth. Most of this area has not yet been tested for oil and gas deposits. Venturing into deeper water will depend upon further development of technology which will have to cope with the tremendous forces of winds, tides, and wave action.

In the meantime, thoughts are already directed to



A good catch of shrimp comes aboard a Louisiana trawler.

other minerals in the waters, on the floor of the ocean, and in the seabed. We now know that sea water contains significant amounts of manganese. We merely await the development of an economically feasible method of extraction. Mineral nodules containing phosphate, manganese, and other minerals are known to lie on the ocean floor and in the deposits of silt found there. Techniques for sweeping up these nodules are being designed and tested.

The science of oceanography has gained a new role in our economy. Barriers to research and investigation have been swept aside by the tides of ingenuity and innovation. In the time of Columbus the breadth of the ocean posed a barrier to exploration and trade. Within our lifetime, the depth of the sea was likewise a formid-

able barrier. Pressures exerted there could crush all vehicles that dared to penetrate too far. Then, in 1953, the bathyscaphe *Trieste* descended to the bottom of the Mariana Trench in the Pacific, a depth of 35,800 feet, nearly 7 miles. From this venture we have learned that the great depths of the seas can be explored.

The legal implications of man's invasion of the sea are complex. In the development of the OCS lands, the questions have previously involved many jurisdictions and many users. As we move into deeper water and further from shore, the issues will take on international significance. Proposals have been made to grant to a world organization jurisdiction over the ocean floor beyond the Continental Shelf. Other proposals have suggested that jurisdiction of the ocean floor belongs to the adjacent coastal nation.

It is our great fortune that we still have time to prepare ourselves fully for OCS development. Sufficient experience has been gained, and sufficient data have been accumulated to permit the beginning of exhaustive analyses and to allow us to consider alternate approaches and methods.

Additional law, and certainly international understanding, will also be needed in the not-too-distant future. One of the more immediate needs may be authority for granting permission to prospect for sea-floor minerals or metaliferous deposits. The granting of all offshore leases by law now may be made possible through competitive bidding. This may not prove feasible for the nonfuel minerals.

The conservation challenges today on all fronts are the most critical of all time. The specific challenge of the OCS comes not only in a critical period but carries its own unique problems. These are the kinds of challenges Interior people welcome as active participants in the process of making the wiser choices in the use and conservation of natural resources.

Roll on thou dark and deep blue Ocean—roll! □





LAND LAW REPORT

The following news notes, compiled by the Public Land Law Review Commission, report the progress to date of the Commission's work.

Anderson Testifies Before Commission

Harry R. Anderson, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Public Land Management, presented the Department's testimony on public land matters before the Public Land Law Review Commission on April 5 and 6. He was assisted by Director Boyd L. Rasmussen of the Bureau of Land Management, Karl S. Landstrom of the Assistant Secretary's office, and others from the Department.

Representative Wayne N. Aspinall of Colorado, Chairman of the Commission, pointed out that the Commission recently had completed a series of public meetings in 10 regions across the country, including Alaska, compiling testimony from more than 900 witnesses.

"With this foundation of public testimony now constructed," he said, "we wanted the departments and agencies to present their views as to the most significant problems encountered in the administration of public lands, and their analyses of why these problems exist. Together with the public's presentations, this information will give the Commission a well-rounded understanding of how our public land laws are operating today."

New Study Contracts

Studies placed under contract recently by the Commission include:

Administrative Procedures.—A study of the rule-making and adjudication procedures of Federal public land management agencies. Contracted to University of Virginia. Maximum price is \$69,875, with report due November 1968. The university's School of Law will make the study under direction of Prof. Carl McFarland. Staff project officer is Jerome C. Muys.

Legal Study of Nonfuel Mineral Resources.—A study of the Federal mining laws and their administration, including a description of the various disposal systems and why they were developed. Contractor is Twitty, Sievwright & Mills, law firm of Phoenix, Ariz. Howard A. Twitty is project director. Report is due March 1969. Maximum price is \$96,325.

Legal Study of Coal Resources.—Study of coal leasing provisions of Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as

amended, and other statutes. Contractor is University of Utah. Prof. Robert L. Schmid of the university's College of Law is project director. Maximum price is \$31,740. Report is due November 1968.

Legal Study of Oil Shale Resources.—Will include a study of the statutes as they affect oil shale disposition, and the legislative history to determine congressional rationale regarding the disposition system adopted. Contractor is University of Denver College of Law. Study director is Prof. Gary L. Widman. Report is due February 1969. Maximum price is \$38,000.

Legal Study of Federal Oil and Gas Leasing Systems.—Study will cover competitive and noncompetitive systems of leasing public land oil and gas resources. Contractor is Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation. Project director is Prof. Joseph Geraud, University of Wyoming College of Law. Report is due February 1969. Maximum price is \$98,000.

Milton A. Pearl, Commission Staff Director, said the staff project officer for each of the mineral studies will be Jerry L. Haggard.

Development, Management and Use of Water Resources on the Public Lands.—This will cover policies involving water originating on and flowing across public lands, including a review of the reservation doctrine of Federal water rights. Contractors for the legal section of Charles F. Wheatley, Jr., a practicing attorney in Washington, D.C., and Prof. Charles E. Corker of the University of Washington School of Law. The resources study will be made by Thomas N. Stetson and Daniel J. Reed, consulting engineers of Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif. Maximum price is \$97,640. Report is due November 1968. Staff project officer is Joe W. Ingram.

Regional and Local Land-Use Planning.—Study will include an examination of actual land-use planning operations of Federal agencies through case studies of four regions comprising 156 counties in 14 States. Contract awarded to Herman D. Ruth and Associates of Berkeley, Calif., with Ruth as project director. Report is due March 1969. Maximum price is \$130,000. Staff project officer is Dr. Don A. Seastone.

PUBLIC SALE BULLETIN BOARD

This is a compilation of the most up-to-date information possible on up-coming sales of public lands by land offices of the Bureau of Land Management. For details of land descriptions, prices, and other information pertinent to sales, you must write the individual land office concerned. In most cases, there are adjoining landowners who have statutory preference rights and may wish to exercise them to buy the land. Sales notices will point out, insofar as possible, problems relating to (1) access, (2) adjoining owner preference rights, (3) small-tract sales limitation of one per customer, and other pertinent information. When possible, all sales are scheduled far enough in advance so ample notice can be given in Our Public Lands. Sales listed can be canceled on short notice for administrative and technical reasons. A listing of BLM land offices with addresses is found on the opposite page.

ARIZONA

80 A app \$4,000 plus pub \$112.50, 10 miles southeast of Bowie, Cochise Cty. Private road access from Interstate 10. Flat to gently rolling desert; numerous small washes and drainages. Elevation 3,500-3,600 feet. Native shrubs and annual grasses. Moderate grazing pot, good pot for agricultural development. Tel, elec, natural gas services available. Domestic water can be obtained by drilling a well. Oil and gas reserved to U.S. Also reservation for diversion dam and irrigation ditch rights-of-way.

160 A app \$7,200 plus pub \$30.61, 12 miles west of Tombstone, Cochise Cty. Ranch road across private land provides access from State Highway 82 to within ½ mile; remainder of access by 4-wheel drive vehicle. Elevation 4,100 feet. No utilities on tract; powerline 1½ miles.

72.04 A app \$16,200 plus pub \$66.50, ½ mile west of Mayor, Yavapai Cty. Access by ungraded, abandoned railbed. Elevation 4,500 feet; relatively flat; manzanita, catclaw, prickly pear.

40 A app \$9,000 plus pub \$45, 2½ miles east of Sonoita. Access by graded Cty road along southern edge. Elevation 4,800 feet; desert grassland; gently rolling; severe erosion along a large wash affects less than 5 A. Oil and gas reserved to U.S.

40 A app \$5,000 plus pub \$60.90, 8½ miles south of Safford, Graham Cty. East boundary fronts on U.S. 666. Gently rolling to hilly; native shrubs and grasses. Power available to tract; tel line and natural gas pipeline near; domestic water available from private wells.

2 tracts, 26.05 A app \$7,550 plus pub \$25.20 and 11.58 A app \$3,350 plus pub \$25.20, 18 miles west of Tombstone, Cochise Cty. Tracts do not join but both are joined on west by Fort Huachuca Military Reservation. No access; no utilities available. Flat to gently rolling. Elevation 4,600 feet.

40 A app \$8,000 plus pub \$56.20, 1 mile southwest of Humboldt. Access by ranch road from State Highway 69. Nonagricultural grassland; sparse juniper and oak brush. Elevation 4,600 feet. Tel and elec available. Domestic water can be obtained by drilling a well.

CALIFORNIA

40 A app \$3,600, 7 air miles southeast of Middletown, Lake

Cty. Steep, rough; isolated by private lands; no legal access; no water. Valuable for hunting, hiking, similar uses.

2 tracts, 8.58 A in San Diego Cty app \$14,400 and 171.29 A in San Bernardino Cty app \$27,400. Query Riverside Land Office for details.

114 tracts in 8 different areas of San Bernardino Cty. All available every Wednesday in Riverside Land Office. Query for details.

MONTANA

2 tracts, 280 A app \$4,080 and 40 A app \$520, 35 air miles northwest of Jordan, Garfield Cty. Private ranch trail access. Rolling to steeply rolling.

3 tracts, 160 A app \$3,200, 160 A app \$3,520 and 640 A app \$14,080, 22 miles south of Rosebud, Rosebud Cty. No public access. Moderately to steeply broken terrain dominated by clay buttes and scoria ridges. Unsuitable for cultivated crops. Now used for grazing domestic livestock. Reservoir stockwater.

80 A app \$1,720, 45 miles north of Circle, McCone Cty. Rolling to steeply rolling. Cty gravel road access; no improvements; can be used for grazing.

2 tracts, 147.37 A app \$3,020 and 319.66 A app \$6,550, 12 miles southeast of Ashland, Powder River Cty. Grazing domestic livestock best use. Moderately rolling; native grasses and shrubs; no range improvements; no stockwater; unsuitable for cultivating crops.

80 A app \$2,120, 7 miles west of Wall, S. D., Pennington Cty. Now used for grazing domestic livestock. Rough, broken, not suitable for cultivation. Access by foot over private land.

NEVADA

40 A app \$3,200, 1½ miles west of Hawthorne. Cty road and jeep trail access. Level, gentle slope to north; veg is predominantly greasewood with some annual weeds and native grasses. No utilities. Rural residential development probable best use.

Monthly auctions are held in the Las Vegas and Reno-Carson City areas in which public land tracts are offered at public sale. Tracts offered are primarily suitable for urban or suburban development, including residential and industrial uses consistent with local land use plans. Query Reno Land Office for sizes and values of specific parcels.

NEW MEXICO

tracts, 40 A and 160 A app \$11 to \$13 per A, 3 miles west Atoka, 6 miles southwest of Artesia in southeastern N.M. Rolling, sloping to south; thin, rocky, sandy loam; poor native turf; suitable for grazing only. No water on tracts; powerline ½ mile.

3 tracts, 120 A, 20 A and 80 A app \$40 per A, near Farmington suburban area. Elevations range from 5,262 feet along San Juan River bottom to 5,700 feet along the top of cliff area. River bottom lands are heavily wooded; recreation and wildlife values; access is difficult. Cliff area lands have scrub juniper; overlook Farmington for scenic value. Ground water available for domestic use; utility lines near.

UTAH

40 A app \$962, 5 miles north of Price, Carbon Cty. Graveled State road access. Rough, mainly suitable for light industrial use. Leaseable minerals, and ditches and canals built by authority of U.S. reserved to U.S. Reservations also for power transmission line and 50-foot road right-of-way.

WYOMING

3 tracts, 2 isolated and 1 nonisolated, total A 120.10 app \$1,520 for all, 3½ miles west of Lonetree. Semi-arid climate; rough, broken, with desert-shrub on uplands and heavy brush in creek bottoms. Water available on 2 tracts, and gravelled Cty road crosses 2 tracts.

Bureau of Land Management Land Offices

ALASKA

555 Cordova St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
516 Second Ave.
P.O. Box 1150
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

ARIZONA:

Federal Bldg., Room 3022
Phoenix, Ariz. 85025

CALIFORNIA:

Federal Bldg., Room 4017
650 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, Calif. 95814
1414 University Ave.
P.O. Box 723
Riverside, Calif. 92502

COLORADO:

Federal Bldg., Room 14023
1961 Stout St.
Denver, Colo. 80202

IDAHO:

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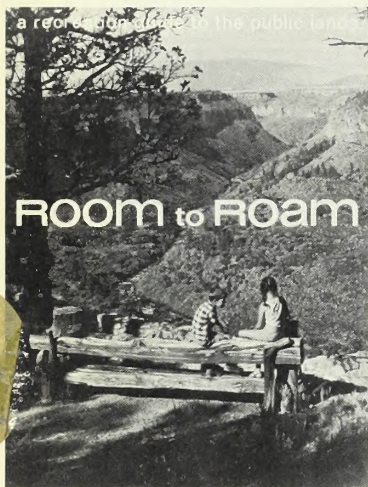
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